#### Amnsements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15 Sporting Lafe AMERICAN THEATRE-2-La Bohème. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-Kete Kip.
BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8:15-The John Musketeers
CASINO-2-8-A Dangerous Maid.

CASINO 2 S A Dangerous Maid.

DALY'S THEATRE 2 S 15 Merchant of Venice. EDEN MUSEE-Was Works, Grand Concert and Cine

EMPIRE THEATRE 2 15 8 20 The Liars. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-5:10-A Ronaway Girl. FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-8-The Village GARDEN THEATRE 2:15 S:15 The Christian.

GARRICK THEATRE 2 - 5:15 Catherine GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-3-The Sign of the Cross. MARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-7:45-The Charlatan. HERALD SQUARE PHEATRE-2-S:13 Hotel Top IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8-Im Weissen Roess';

KEITH'S-Noon to 11 p m.-Continuous Performance. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRB-2-8:15-The Head of the Family. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-S-Trelawny of the Wells.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 2-8:30 On and Off.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 2-11 Barblers di
Sivigita S-11 Trovators.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE 8:15 The Three Guards-PASTOR 8-12 to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville

## BAM T. JA K'S THEATRE 2 S Vandeville. THIRD AVENUE THEATRE 2 S The Lost Paradise. ALLACK'S THEATRE -2-S. 15 -As You like It

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## Businces Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribuna

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The peace treaty may not be signed before Monday, owing to the illness of the secretary of the Spanish Commission. Señor Ojeda. — The transport Minnewaska with the 2024 New-York Volunteers on board, arrived at Havana; the troops will land on Sunday and occupy Pinar del Rio Province. The transport Pennsylvania has arrived at Manila from San Francisco — An explanation that Sir Edmund Monson's recent speech had no malevolent purpose toward France has been issued from the office of the British Embassy in Paris — John Barrett, ex-Minister of the United States to Siam, says united and immediate British and American action is needof the United States to Sail, as the sail of the United States and American action is needed to prevent disaster to the trade of the two countries in the East. — M. De Giers, the new Russian Minister, presented his credentials at Peking to the Emperor, declining to recognize the Dowager Empress. — The resignation of DOMESTIC.-Reports showing notable im-

DOMESTIC.—Reports showing notable improvement in the situation in the Philippines were received by the War and Navy departments from General Otis and Admiral Dewey.

It is reported in Washington that President McKinley will make a tour of inspection in Cuba and Porto Rico at the first favorable opportunity. —— Colonel Hecker testified before the War Department Investigating Commission that Abner McKinley's firm had nothing to do with the sale of ships to the Army.

The enual report of Inspector-General Breckinto do with the sale of ships to the Army.

The annual report of Inspector-General Breckinridge was made public. — The transport Berlin, with General Brooke and the 1st Kentucky
on board, arrived at Newport News from Porto
Rico. — Senator Kenney took the stand in
his own defence in the trial at Wilmington.

— Three men were killed and six injured by an explosion at the Dupont Powder Works, near Wilmington, Del. — The Government h purchased Lookout Point, near Chattanooga.

had many callers. — The American National Red Cross Relief Committee held a meeting at Sherry's and heard reports on the committee's work during the war. —— General Shafter and Monsignor Seton addressed the New-York Gene-Alogical and Biographical Society.— Hen Watterson spoke before the Patria Club at D. Inspector W. W. McLaugh monico's \_\_\_\_ Inspector W. W. McLaughlin was made a Deputy-Chief by the Police Board and Captain Kane an Inspector. Mrs Laura Swift, wife of the secretary of the Metro politan Federation of Epworth Leagues, was arrested on a charge of shoplifting. — The Board of Review of the National Trotting Asso-ciation announced a number of decisions.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: and cold. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 25; average, 29%.

# SPANISH UNREASON.

A good deal must be pardoned to a proud people reduced to an humiliating and distress ful condition before the world by the events of war, and it would be unwise on this account to take too seriously the bitter comments of Spanish statesmen and newspapers on the President's allusions in his Message to the destruction of the Maine. It is, nevertheless, proper to point out how unreasonable such complaints are, with a special reference to the Madrid "Imparcial's" suggestion that the explosion was the outcome of the intense desire upon the part of certain factions in the United "States to see the outbreak of war, which was "unpopular with the majority of Americans"; in consequence of which "something startling was necessary to arouse National sentiment. In the first place, the President could not avoid a direct statement concerning the catastrophe in Havana harbor while reviewing the public events of the year which included the beginning and end of the war with Spain. He might have made a perfectly truthful statement which would have been far more disagreeable reading to Spaniards, but he seems to have chosen his language with particular regard to Spanish susceptibilities. He spoke of the "suspicious nature and horror" of the catastrophe, and of the poise and sense which overruled a natural temptation to end forthwith conditions of disorder and danger which rendered such an act, by whomsoever committed, possible; and he referred to the investigation as establishing the fact that "the origin of the explosion was external, by a submarine mine." personal responsibility not being fixed, for lack of positive testimony. The President did not accuse Spaniards, much less Spanish officials What he did say is now sustained by the up!versal opinion of the world, at least ourside of

It will be remembered that for a considerable favorite explanation supplied from Spanish sources was that American naval men were notoriously incompetent to perform their duties because of their general ignorance of their business, and were grossly careless in addition. It was almost as good as proved, therefore, that the loss of the Maine was the fault of those who had charge of her. The naval operations of the war having shown that American war vessels are extraordinarily well built and equipped, and that American seamen knew how to destroy a score of the enemy's ships without any injury worth mentioning to their own, the original theory about the Maine has necessarily been withdrawn; but it is to be regretted that a theory still more fantastic and incomparably more offensive is now substituted by the "Imparcial." Merely to quote the implication that Americans, acting in hehalf of "factions" bept on war, destroyed an American battle-ship and hundreds of lives is perhaps a sufficient exposure of the calumny; but it

who charge the Spaniards with being capable of such a monstrous act are well capable of "committing it themselves." The correlative of that would seem to be that those who charge the Americans with being capable of such a monstrous act are well capable of committing it themselves; but it doesn't seem to appear in that light to the Spanish mind.

Yet, as we have said, allowance must be made for those whose emotions not unnaturally for the time being cloud their reason. There are welcome evidences that many Spaniards already comprehend the true relation of things. and are willing to admit facts which they rejected in the heat of conflict. As years go on this enlightenment will spread, and ultimately, we believe, will rule the public opinion of Spain; being constantly promoted by observation and experience of American justice and goodwill.

### CIVIL JUSTICE IN FRANCE.

France seems to be "finding herself." For a time she was all but lost in a wilderness of abhorrent passions. Justice was ignored. The republic was defied and contemned. Hatred of tace and creed and mad love of militarism were supreme. The right of the civil government to overrule or revise, or in the least degree to call into question the doings of martial tribunals. was strennously denied, and those who asserted i: were branded as traitors and threatened with death. From that orgy the republic is recovering. The Court of Cassation is asserting its authority, even over the sacrosanet courts-martial. A little time ago the Military Governor of Paris ordered the trial of Colonel Picquart by courtmartial. The palpable purpose was to put and keep that brave and truthful officer out of the way, so that he could not testify in the revision of the Dreyfus case which is now in progress. Now the Court of Cassation replies to that presumptuous act by summarily ordering the courtmartial to suspend its operations and let the Court of Cassation have the witness it desires.

A few weeks ago such an order would have made a military revolt against the republic perilously probable. There would have been a lot in the Chamber of Deputies and perhaps a Ministerial crisis. To-day it is regarded with equanimity and with not a little approval, so much has the temper of the French people changed. The army has quit its blustering, the mob has ceased to rave and a sane view of af fairs is being generally taken. It now seems probable that the Court of Cassation will complete its work without disturbance, and will do careful and exact justice, and that the nation will acquiesce in its decision. The difference between the France of to-day and the France of the Zola trial is wide as the world. The one was a mob; the other is a nation.

It is a most inspiring spectacle, justifying the faith we have had in France even when she was least worthy of herself. Impulsive and passionate to a degree hardly understandable by cooler blooded people, the French now and then leap to the very verge of ruin. But they never go quite over. The reaction comes in time, when it comes, let it be not forgotten, amends are made with zeal at least equal to that which marked the misconduct. It would be best, no doubt, for the pendulum to stop swinging and hang motionless at centre. But that is not possible, neither in France nor elsewhere. So it is cause for gratefulness that if it swings some times far to the wrong it swings also with equal force as far to the right. And to the right it is swinging to-day.

We have hitherto said that the question of Dreyfus's guilt or innocence is a minor one. That remains exactly true. What is of paramount importance is that his guilt or innocence shall be justly determined, and that the civil government shall be vindicated in its supremacy | \$140,000,000 in "company liquidations." The over the military. These latter ends are what | Hooley case is ample proof that a large proare now being attained. Indeed, one of them is portion of this was lost in concerns that were attained in this very action of the Court of Cas- either bogus from the outset or were for specusation to which we have referred. If a civil tribunal can overrule and stop at will the proceedings of a military court there is no military destism, and France is still a civil republic

# THE COLONIAL TARIFF OUESTION.

In view of the discussion over the power of the United States to establish after completed annexation separate tariff systems in Porto Rico and the Philippines, it is instructive to note the views of early statesmen as to the meaning of the Constitution in forbidding discrimination between the ports of different States and enjoining uniform duties throughout the United States. The fact that our Territories have in general been subject to the same commercial conditions as the neighboring States and that no necessity has arisen for separate tariff legislation concerning them has for us practically wiped out the possible distinction between States and not States, so far as tax laws are concerned. Nobody would think of levving different duties in New-Mexico from those levied in Texas and from long use in the application of uniform tariffs we are likely to assume that the constitutional phrase, "uni form throughout the United States," means territory as well as States, requires the practice which expediency has dictated, and so will compel the extension of the domestic tariff to the new possessions as soon as they are settled under our rule unless we avoid it by some subterfuge of mere "guardianship" or "occupa-

Chief Justice Marshall in 1820 interpreted the phrase as meaning the whole "American empire," and said that "the United States" was the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories." That expression of opinion has great weight in interpreting the Constitution, but it is to be remembered that it was not uttered concerning the point directly in question, but was simply one step in a course of reasoning to show that Congress had nower; to levy direct taxes in the Territories and District of Columbia, a power then in dispute. Whether Chief Justice Marshall would have held a tariff discrimination in a Territory unconstitutional if that question had been brought directly before him is a matter of speculation. Certainly he threw no obstacles in the way of the discrimination in favor of French and Spanish ships in the ports of Louisiana and Florida under the treaties of 1803 and 1819, though it is to be conceded that such discriminations might have been defended as mere conditions and restrictions under whatever Marshall might have thought in 1820. time after the destruction of the Maine the it is certain that at the beginning of the century men who knew the framers of the Constitution or themselves had a hand in framing it were perfectly convinced of the power of Congress to exercise absolute authority in the Territories and establish separate tariffs in them notwithstancing the Constitution's rule of uniformity "throughout the United States." John Randolph and Cresar A. Rodney took that view. The constitutionality of the commercial agreement of the Louisiana treaty did not pass un challenged. Men said that New-Orleans could not be opened to French and Spanish ships on different terms from New-York and Boston But that argument did not prevail. The treaty was ratified, and the laws to carry it into effect

were passed by both houses. One of the answers to the argument of unconstitutionality is peculiarly interesting, because it anticipates the conditions of the Porto Rico and Philippines tariff question. When the as great, but some blunderers put the cart be Louisiana Appropriation bill was before the fore the horse who imagine that much money in House of Representatives Joseph N. Nicholson, circulation causes large business. The fact is fraud and national spoliation. That is what

The other constitutional objection is raised upon the seventh article of the treaty, which provides that the ships of France and Spain shall be admitted for twelve years into the ports of the ceded territory without paying higher duties than the ships of the United States. To this gentlemen nave opposed that States. To this gentlemen nave opposed that States and the ships of the United State over those of another, and that all durities, imposts and excises shall be uniform through the United States. There appears to be a strange inconsistency in the arguments of the gentleman from Connecticut (Roger Griswold). He tells you that this territory is not a State, and that it never can become a State yet he afterward declares that the treaty violates the Constitution by giving the port of New-Orleans a preference over the ports of the Atlantic States. There is surely a contradiction here. Whatever may be the future destiny of Louisiana, it is certain that it is not now a State, in their confederate capacity, and may be disposed of by them at pleasure. It is in the nature of a colony whose commerce may be regulated without any reference to the Constitution. Had it been the island of Cuba which was ceded to us, under a similar condition of admitting French and Spanish vessels for a limited time into the Havannah, could it possible. was ceden and Spanish vessels for admitting French and Spanish vessels for limited time into the Havannah, could it possibly have been contended that this would be giving a preference to the ports of one State over those of another, or that the uniformity over those of another, or that the uniformity over those of another or the uniformity of the content of the co of duties, imposts and excises throughout the United States would have been destroyed? And United States would have been destroyed? Also because Louisiana lies adjacent to our own territory is it to be viewed in a different light? Or can the circumstance of its being separated by a river only, instead of the sea, constitute any real difference in regard to the commercial regulations which we may think proper to establish? The restrictions in the Constitution are to be strictly construed, and I doubt whether establish? The restrictions in the Constitution are to be strictly construed, and I doubt whether under a strict construction the very same in dulgence might not be granted to the port of Natchez, which does not lie within any State but in the territory of the United States.

It is a little curious thus to find strict construction pleaded to confound those who were pleading strict construction of Federal powers within narrow limits as a reason for excluding Louisiana, but Mr. Nicholson's views prevailed then and sixteen years later, when Florida came in with special commercial arrangements. It must surprise people who are scared at the word "colony" now to see how glibly it was used in Jefferson's time by his supporters as the description of the territory he added to the

#### THE BUBBLE BUSINESS.

The Hooley scandal in England is not without its lessons. The charges made by the bankrupt promoter were, of course, outrageous ly exaggerated. He simply ran amuck among names of reputation. But enough was true to show that the "guinea-pig" evil is a great one It is quite legitimate for a director to place a high value upon his services, when actual business services are rendered. But for one who takes no part in the business, and indeed knows nothing about it, to sell the use of his name simply as a bait for the catching of gudgeons is an abominable thing. That this was done is indisputable, and the men who did it must be accounted little better than the knave who led them to it and profited by their deed.

That, however, is not the chief business evil that has been disclosed. Greater and worse by far is the "promoting" business itself, as Hooley practised it. There are few greater benefactors of the industrial world than the true "pro moter," who organizes genuine enterprises and develops them to their full extent. There is no greater business malefactor than he who "promotes" mere bubble enterprises, which have no substantial basis of industry or trade, but which exist merely for the sake of selling worthless shares for ready cash and then collansing. That was done on a great scale in the time of the South Sea scheme, and it is done to-day. The Lord Chief Justice of England reports that in the last seven years the public of that country has lost no less than lative purposes so greatly overcapitalized as to be made practical frauds.

The evil is not unknown in this country. And here as in England, and ists, it is a menace both to the unwary investor and to all legitimate business. Business for business' sake, when there is no real work to be done or industrial or commercial purpose to be served, is as bad as art for art's sake. The bubble is certain to collapse, all that has been put into it will be lost, surrounding enterprises of a legitimate character will be subjected to suspicion, and public confidence, essential to true prosperity, will be destroyed. That is the evil for which the name of Hooley has become a synonyme, and for the abolition of which the Hooley case provokes an urgent demand.

## THE MONEY IN USE.

The recent assertion by some Democratic four nals and public men that the country is suffering for want of enough currency has a curious commentary in the official report of circulation on December 1. This statement shows each month the amount of coin and all kinds of paper money in the country, the amount held by the Treasury and the amount in actual use outside the Treasury, with the amount per capita It is not necessary to go into details. The single statement suffices that the total amount per capita was \$25.09 on December 1 in actual use outside the Treasury, having slightly risen for more than sixteen months from \$22.53 per capita on August 1, 1857. It was a tride larger on November 1, 1896, when President McKinley was elected, namely, \$22.63, having risen rapidly to that point from the time of his nomination, July 1, 1896, when it was \$21 15 per capita. Thus almost \$4 per capita has been added to the actual circulation since that date.

Only once before, and under peculiar circumstances, has the amount of money outside the Treasury reached so large a sum in proportion to population. Then it was because of extensive hearding of money during and after the panie of 1893, so that the amount outside the Treasury was far greater than the amount in netual use. The maximum at that point was reached on February 1, 1894, when the amount outside the Treasury was \$25.66 per capita, of which many millions were boarded. On that date a loan was made to replenish the exhausted Treasury. Though \$1,739,783,511 was outside the Treasury in January, the amount decreased \$95,000,000 by August 1, and continued to decrease until recovery began, in the which we acquired Louisiana and Florida. But summer of 1896. The highest point ever reached prior to the panie was in the summer of 1892, the year of greatest activity and prosperity hitnerto, when it was \$2177 per capita. It had fallen to \$21 82 in 1886, having almost but not quite reached \$23 per capita in 1883, after the years of heavy gold imports following specie resumption. At the date of specie resumption the circulation was \$17.02 per capita, and had not been as large since the depression to \$15.32 following the panic of 1872. Before that panic, at the point of greatest inflation, about \$18.20 per capita was realized, though worth in gold only \$16 per capita, and at the close of the war the amount of depreciated circulation, all paper except \$25,000,000 on the Pacific Coast, was about \$20.57 per capita, worth in gold only \$14.58 per capita.

In actual buying power the volume of money in circulation has therefore not been as large at any time as it is now. It happens also that the prosperity of the country has never before been

may be worth while to note the logic of the of Maryland, made this broad assertion of the that large circulation is caused by business ac- the Panama work stands for now and hence-Madrid paper's justification. "Those," it says, power of Congress to make Territorial tariffs: tivity, either through imports of gold or the in-The other constitutional objection is raised creased issue of notes. Without the prosperity to cause an increase, the largest volume of cur-

> gust, 1897, and 883,000,000 more than in July, 1896. Of thoroughly safe money, all as good as gold, the country can now get all that it wants, if necessary, by drawing upon Europe for several hundred millions. The single fact that the known lendings of this country in Europe are far more than \$70,000,000 shows how absurd it is to suppose that more money is needed here for the transaction of business.

LIQUOR IN AFRICA

A new conference will presently be held to discuss the liquor trade of West Africa, existing regulations being found entirely ineffectual. The ead of the Congo Free State, King Leopold of Belgium, will take the initiative, as before, and has invited the European nations most directly interested to the conference, England, France and Germany having already accepted. He will propose an increased duty on alcohol, which was fixed by the Brussels Conference of 1890 at 13 cents a gallon, though in ports under British control it is already much higher. At Sierra Leone it is 75 cents a gallon, but even at that rate the native manages to get enough of it to work his speedy destruction. All merchants interested in the commerce of the West Coast, and all who possess any knowledge of the liquor traffic there, know that it simply spells death to the negro, and that it is without one excusable

feature. If it were possible the traffic would be abolished by general consent, but the bush negro will not work for any other inducement, and its abolition, therefore, would mean practically the suspension of all trade with the region. Up to a recent time the black has been dependent on outside sources for his supply of strong drinks, but has lately mastered the secrets of the moonshine still, and readily converts bananas into a very fair imitation of applejack. The Sierra Leone police are kept busy hunting these stills, but the negro and banana producing region is boundless, and the illicit practice is quite likely to survive all present efforts for its suppression. The coming convention will discuss the subject in all its aspects, and try to find some means of correcting its worst features and ameliorating its worst effects.

"Joe" Balley is trying to punish "Joe" Wheeler for fighting for his country. That is about the Parliamentary tactics to be expected from "Joe" Bailey, just as fighting for his country was to be expected from "Joe" Wheeler.

We have already territory enough, and when I contemplate the evils that may arise to these states from this intended incorporation. Into the Union. I would rather see it given to France, to spain, or to any other nation of the earth, upon the acre condition that no chizen of the United States hould ever settle within its limits, than to see the erritory sold for \$100,000,000, and we retain the sovereights.

No! The above sentence is not from an anti-Philippine speech by Carl Schurz or Charles Ellot Norton. It was spoken by Senator Samuel White, of Delaware, 'n the United States Senate now partly included in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

The Waring fund swells apace, the snowstorm and the McCartney blockade helping it along prodigiously. It will probably be a good while before Waring's successor is exposed to any commemorative efforts on the part of his fellowcitizens, but if that time should ever come an image in snow would be the most appropriate token of his deservings.

The tenacity of New-Jersey mud must have been known to ex-President Cleveland before the renewal of his residence in that his natal Commonwealth. But he couldn't have expected to be actually stuck in it, as befell the other day on the thoroughfare leading from Princeton to the capital The Commissioner of Roads there is too obviously not their Colossus. The ex-Magistrate is to be congratulated on his extrication, and if henceforward, in extra-urban journeyings, he leaves his wagonette at home and takes the trolley it will be a sign that experience is not thrown away on him.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham calls on us to obey the Ten Commandments, and not steal Spanish territory, and at the same time argues that we cannot find among the delegated powers of the Constitution anything enjoining duty to humanity. He should recall that the Constitution is equally silent about the Ten Commandments, and if he wants an explicit direction of the Constitution to do the work of humanity he should also cease to obey the Ten Commandments.

A spice of blasphemy in French journalism seems as indispensable as a soupçon of garlle in a French ragout. The "Petit Journal Pour Rire" intimates "that the German Emperor re-"garded his tour of the Holy Land as incomplete because he had not walked on the Sea of Galilee," an idea which the carlcaturists are likely to take up and further exploit in that spirit of humble plety which distinguishes them. Unless the Paris wits restrain themselves the Emperor's desire to come to their exposition may abate and finally fade out altogether. They don't want him, to be sure, but in his imperial fancy that is neither here nor there. though the despotism of his purposes may be tempered by epigrams, if they are pointed nough, and the Parisian professors thereof may be trusted to take care of that

Congress should not hesitate to comply with the request of General Joseph Wheeler that the thanks of that body, and a gold medal accompanying them, be presented to Miss Helen Gould for her patriotic work during the war. Never has such recognition been more worthily earned, and a brighter glow should gild the trophy in that it is suggested by so heroic and distinguished a participant in the war, and one who had so excellent means of knowing how

The President's Message has not improved the chance of unloading the Panama Canal on the United States Government. On the contrary, it administers a kick to that preposterous idea which sends it flying into space like Emerson's "supplementary asteroid and compensatory spark shooting along the central dark." It was the essence of absurdity from the beginning. We can build our own canal-shall not run a blind ditch into a tropical jungle, to be finally abandoned as a memento of private

PERSONAL.

Friends of Archbishop J. J. Keane, now in Rome, endeavoring to have him appointed to the of Oregon, as the successor of the late Archbishop Gross. The Roman Catholics of Oregon would be pleased with his selection, but they do not think he would accept. "Tas hoice of Portland," says "The Oregonian," "appears to be Bishop O'Dea, of "The Oregonian," "appea's to be Bishop O'Dea, of Washington, former secretary of Archbishop Gross, and former pastor of St. Patrick's Church, this city. Bishop Christie, of Vancouver Island, has a number of supporters. Some friends of Bishop George Montgomery, of Los Angeles, are urging him for the see, but it is not known whether his name has been sent to Rome, while it is said that the names of both Bishop O'Dea and Bishop Christie have been forwarded to the Pontiff."

'N. L. Francis," says "The Boston Transcript, engagement to Miss Jane Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, has just been anno a Harvard man, class of '92. He prepared at Chauncy Hall School. In the last year or so before graduation he came into a fortune year at college he began to take an interest in yachting. He first bought the cutter Saracen. Subsequently he sold this hoat and built the fast schooner yacht Serkara. After one or two years he bought the famous English cutter Queen Mah. Last spring he sold this boat, but still retains his membership in numerous yacht clubs. Mr. Francis is now about twenty-eight years old. Since his graduation from college in 1892 he has spent the greater part of his time in travel, having been abroad several times." ounting to nearly \$1,000,000. During his last

Bishop Charles E. Cheney (Reformed Episcopal). of Chicago, is gradually recovering from a serious attack of illness.

P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, has given to the Free Library of that city a valuable library gathered by an English collector, containing many choice specimens of incumabula. Every book in the collection, which numbers five hundred, was print-ed prior to the year 1501.

Professor George E. Hale, director of the Yerkes has been recalled from his new field of labor to Chicago by the recent death of his father, and is to spend a large part of the winter there in company with his mother. For this reason he is ing to be released from lecture engagements in various places. In a private letter to a friend in this city Professor Hale thus speaks of his bereavement: "I could hardly imagine a greater loss occasion. Mignard, handling his brush with the than I experienced in my father's death. Though freedom and the elegance which you see reflect. in science, he gave me all that any man could give of support and encouragement in my work. When it was a question of obtaining suitable instruments or my early experiments in solar prominence thotography, he purchased the 12-inch telescope and all the rest of the necessary equipment, and dded a tower and dome for the telescope to the tenwood Observatory (in Chicago) which he had utilit for me as a spectroscopic laboratory in 1888, but while I could have done nothing without his state while I could have done nothing without his seeking his advice, and I never failed to the greatest benefit from his judicious. He was an ideal father."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The following graceful reference to The Tribune appears in the half-century auniversary number of "The Independent" this week: "To one journal, on semi-centennial occasion, we would extend a York Tribune was our ally and friend. It was the first great champion of anti-slavery. Its Editor, Horace Greeley, was one of our most honored and frequent contributors. The Tribune as a po journal, and 'The Independent' as a religious journal, were one in aim. To our tall neighbor on Park Row we reach a hand from our tall building

A man will put on extra-thick underclothing, heavy boots with rubbers, and a winter overcoat and step on to a scale. Although he knows well enough the extra five or six pounds is all in his external impedimenta, he is as happy as a clam over it, and he is almost tempted to go and make faces at the dector,—(Boston Transcript.

The first Chinese buby show ever held has just brightened the history of Penang, where it will be long and lovingly remembered. Two hundred hables were shown. They were their brightest clothes, and looked like dolls of the highest and costilest class. Their satin blouses shone in the sun; they were embrolderies of birds, bees and flowers; the heads of the little boys were shaven, each one showing the rudiment of a pigtail behind. heads were little birdcages and fringes of beads, with fancy paper ornaments, and some wore paper resettes on their temples like a joss, and little bells on November 2, 1803, and the territory he around their necks, which tinkled with every movewanted to exclude Americans from and give to ment. On the golden yellow ground of the cheeks is beautiful. Three landscapes by Constable France or Spain was that part of the continent | a blush of pink was spread, the resebud mouths | come at the close of our survey. The first of

There is no uncertainty about the age of the man who thinks he knows it ail.

Often a man's character would be unable to recognize his reputation were they to meet.

Some men have a regular Sunday morning attack of homesickness when the church hells ring.

The rouble with the average \$10 umbrella is that about nine-tenths of its cost is for the handle.

A woman is always perfectly sure that she is in the right until it comes to backing her opinion with money. The poet's new sult is often but an "Owed to a Tailor," - (Chicago News,

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba has completed its organization. The constitution was adopted at Montauk Point on September 15. The bylaws were adopted by the council on November 19, 1898. All officers and men (including acting assistant surgeons and volunteer aids) who partleipated worthily in the Santlago campaign at any time between June 14 and July 17, 1898, are eligible to membership. The Committee on Badge, Button, Seal and Certificate of Membership, consisting of General William Ludlow, Lleutenant Colonel John J. Astor and Major G. Creighton Webb has received handsome designs, and will soon be ready to report. The constitution and bylaws are in press, and a copy will be mailed to each mem There is no initiation fee. The dues are \$1. payable to the order of the treasurer.

Under proper conditions they don't," he re-

plied.
"I don't understand you."
"I mean when it is done by proxy." he explained.
"Take the case of your father, for instance. Any
time your father wants to give me a kiss he has
only to ask you to deliver it, and it will be most for a moment she was buried in thought. Then

And could I have one delivered to you in the same"—who interrupted hastily, for he was quick to see that the proxy business could be carried too far.—(Chicago Post.

Just before the time for the November shower of meteors the enterprising District Messenger and Theatre Ticket Company, of London, extensively advertised that it had arranged, in the event of the meteor showers taking place late at night and being visible, to arouse from their slumbers all those who might desire to witness the display.

Business Scheme.—"Yes," said the business man, "In my youthful days I lived a year on a \$500 bill, and had the bill left at the end of the year."
"How did you do that?" asked the young man.
"I would show the bill and then borrow a ten or twenty, because I did not want to break it."—

An Irish servant girl, according to "The Youth"

one day asked leave to attend the "wake" of a favorite cousin. The desired permisston was granted, and Norah graced the melancholy feast, clad in her Sunday best. A few weeks later she announced to her mistress that she must leave her within a month. "Are you dissatisfied with your work or your wages. Norah asked the minister's wife, taken by surprise, and sorry to lose a faithful servant. "Oh, no, mem said Norah, quickly, "but I'm going to be merried to my consin's widower." "Isn't it rather sudden, " asked the mistress. "It's suddint to me, mem." said Norah, twisting the corners of her apron. "but 'taint to him. He says I was the life of the wake, mem, and he marked me whilst he was mourning"

Ethics of Puglism.—She-Why do they always have those prize-fighters roped in while they are nghting?

He-To show that they are getting the same treatment as their patrona.—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The Buffalo Courier" lectures President Harper of the University of Chicago very severely for posing and hampering Dr. Andrews in his work as Superintendent of the Chicago schools. But Dr. Andrews says that so far from this being the case the opposition to him was due to the fact that he

Converted.—"Did you know," said the man who knows everything not worth knowing, "that rag time originally came from the Spaniah."
"I'm dern glad," said the man who has been writing anti-expansion letters to the papers. I'm dern glad we took all them islands away from "em."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

## ART EXHIBITIONS.

OLD MASTERS AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB-THE ALPHA DELTA PHI SHOW OF AMERICAN PICTURES-NOTES.

The catalogue of this month's exhibition at

the Union League Club is full of old and distinguished names. Limiting the display to only sixteen pictures, the committee has nevertheless contrived to secure a varied effect. The unctuous quality of Ferdinand Bol, in a vigorous portrait of warm tone, is contrasted with the archaic polish of the younger Pourbus and the even stronger and purer delicacy of the Spanish painter, Coello. The last mentioned is, indeed the most interesting figure in the show, for his work is almost never seen in this country either in good or bad examples. The present portrait, 'The Wife of Admiral Simon de Cordes." is a trifle below his best, but at the same time far above his worst. He died less than ten years before the birth of Velazquez, but was separated from that great painter as by an immense gulf. Where Velazquez painted living portraits, Coello slowly elaborated immobile images in the flat, if the expression may be allowed. And yet he is wonderfully appealing, in his rather dry, hard way. His faces are not without charm, though the breath of life seems missing, and his true instinct for beauty is shown in the taste with which he painted those broid. ered stomachers and robes of the great ladies of the sixteenth century. The portrait which especially provokes our remarks is lacking in his most finished quality. There is less sparkle, less firmness, than in his superb works at Madrid. But his innate distinction is still present. Unfamiliar and unregarded as he may be in America we do not hesitate to say that this Astronomical Observatory, at Williams Bay, Wis. | picture has a fresher and more individual significance than anything else in the room. Perhaps we would not be inclined to say this

if the large portrait of "Catherine of Portugal," by Pierre Mignard, were justly representative of the artist, but Coello has nothing to fear from comparison with the Frenchman on this business man, with no training or special tastes | ed in his most characteristic portraits, is painter to regard with enthusiasm. He may be hopelessly artificial, but at all events he has move one's emotions in the slightest degree. It is a huge school piece, hollow and wearlsome. One of the two portraits by Pourbus, the head of "Jacques d'Aigrement," executed in a similar vein of pedantic analysis, is somewhat more attractive; but neither this work nor its companion, the pertrait of d'Algrement's wife, can take more than a modest, minor position. In fact, there three paintings send one back almost precipitately to the beautiful Coello or the jolly 'Burgomaster" of Ferdinand Bol. The "Portrait of a Man," attributed to Franz Hals, leaves a dubious impression. There are signs of the master's hand in the brushwork about the man's costume, but the face, with its unhealthy pallor, is curiously dispiriting to the student of Hals on his technical side. We find nothing impressive, either, in the "Landscape and Cattle" given to Van der Velde. The remaining portraits are of English origin.

Those of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, by Sir Henry Raeburn, are not in themselves very brilliant, but they are interesting as examples of a painter comparatively little known here. The single portrait by Hoppner is also but mildly diverting. There is more striking workmanship in the seated portrait of the "Countess of Wilton," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a very fluent, well-managed study of a rather formidable matron, and in the stately "Charity" of the same artist. This symbolical picture is really a double portrait. The two Miss Newdigates of Surrey stand together, giving alms to a poor boy. The important thing in this work, after the gracefully modelled heads and the ripe carnations in the faces, is the skilful treatment of the white robes, always a block of stumbling The girls had their hair stiffened and polished till to the painter. The long, flowing surfaces are it shone like Japanese lacquer; on the top of their a bit dirty here and there, but perhaps time is a bit dirty here and there, but perhaps time is largely responsible. At bottom Lawrence must have known what he was about when he painted the canvas, for even now his general effect a big picture, is roughly painted, he sky is obscurely modelled, and the design needs pulling together; in spite of its generous scale, the composition is empty. The last of the three is exactly what a Constable ought to be, built up with simplicity and strength, and kept - ithin bounds as to its color. The mellowness and sweetness of this picture make its two neighbors look cruder than ever.

> The best things in the collection of American paintings at the Alpha Delta Phi Club, as was the case last year and the year before, are the landscapes. Only one figure painter, Mr. Carroll Beckwith, strengthens the company of faty or sixty productions. His study for the pertrait of a lady is spirited and skilful in draughtsmanship, and the color is effective, Mr. Church's "White Fawn" is too stereotyped in style, as well as in subject, to give any pleasure, Two clever marine painters are represented, Mr. Howard Russel Butler, in a turbulent but true study, and Mr. Carlton T. Chapman, in an excellent picture of two vessels. But the land, scape painters carry off the honors. Mr. Bruce Crane's winter scene "Sundown"; the rich, picturesque Dutch study by Mr. George H. Bagert; Mr. Lathrop's "Landscape with Cattle"; Mr. Kost's "Seaweed Gatherers", Mr. R. C. Minor's "Misty Moonlight," and Mr. H. W. Ranger's panoramic view of "The Palisades from 21st Street" are all good pictures, full of sensitive feeling for nature, and abounding in authoritative workmanship. Yet we must confess that this group of pictures, admirable as it may be, does not make an exhibition. The annual shows at this club have so often possessed value that we regret to see a falling off in the average of merit. The proportion of satisfactory pictures is unduly small. It would have been better-especially when the narrow limits of the house are considered-if only half as many canvases had been chosen. Twentyfive or thirty pictures gathered with the utmost discrimination are more desirable than twice that number selected with less exacting taste. The show is pleasant, but it ought to be more so. and it is to be hoped that next year a higher level will be reached. A reception for ladies will be held at the clubhouse next Wednesday afternoon, from 2 to 6 o'clock, the pictures remaining on the walls for that occasion.

> The Tissot exhibition continues at the American Art Galleries. No one should fail to see it, It is one of the most important collections ever brought to this country. The loan exhibition of portraits is to be opened at the Academy of Design next Wednesday. The dates of the press view and private reception have not yet been announced. M. Paul de Longpré has an exhibition of flower pictures at the Knoedler Gallery. He is a facile and accomplished water colorist, with a decorative sense of design. Durand-Ruel shows an interesting little collection of pictures and drawings by Puvis de Chavannes. It brings forward nothing new, but it is value. ble in its illustration of the art of a man of genius whose recent death has reawakened discussion. At this gallery there will be opened ext Wednesday an exhibition of pictures by the late E. Boudin, whose studies of shipping and the sea have some striking qualities. The Avery Gallery shows a good canvas by this painter, along with a particularly fine example of Frementin, and a number of other attractive pictures. We may call attention to the fact that the pictures and studies by Mr. John La Farge, now at the rooms of the Art Students League, will be visible to the public to-day and to-night, and to-morrow until evening.